

Trachtenberg, Charney Freed for New Trial; To Address May Day Friday

By ABNER W. BERRY

Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers, and George Blake Charney, Communist Party trade union secretary, arrived in New York Saturday, following their release from federal prisons after winning a new trial motion against Smith Act convictions. Both men immediately agreed to make their first public appearance in New York's May Day celebration, to be held Friday in Union Square. In ordering Trachtenberg and Charney freed on bail pending a new trial, Judge Dimock denied a similar motion to 11 other defendants who were convicted in the same trial. All 13 defendants had sought new trials on the basis of perjured testimony against them by Harvey Matusow, self-confessed perjurer who served as a government witness.

In granting the new trial motion for the two freed men, Judge Dimock declared in his decision that "Matusow is a completely irresponsible witness." He brushed aside the Department of Justice contention that Matusow had "been paid for the recantation" which led to moves for a new trial.

Matusow, Judge Dimock's opinion reads, had recanted long before he came in contact with "persons sympathetic to these defendants."

"The internal evidence," the trial judge emphasized, "all points to the original story as the lie. The pattern of its development creates a probability of fabrication that becomes almost a certainty in the light of Matusow's propensity to lie."

In rejecting the defense contention that government attorneys suborned Matusow's perjury, Judge Dimock limited his criticism of Attorneys Roy Cohn and others connected with the case for the government to saying that they were "credulous." However, in showing that Matusow's lies developed under the direction of these same attorneys, the judge indirectly raises the question of their complicity.

Legal observers point out that had Judge Dimock found that government attorneys had suborned Matusow's perjury, a new trial would have had to be granted all defendants.

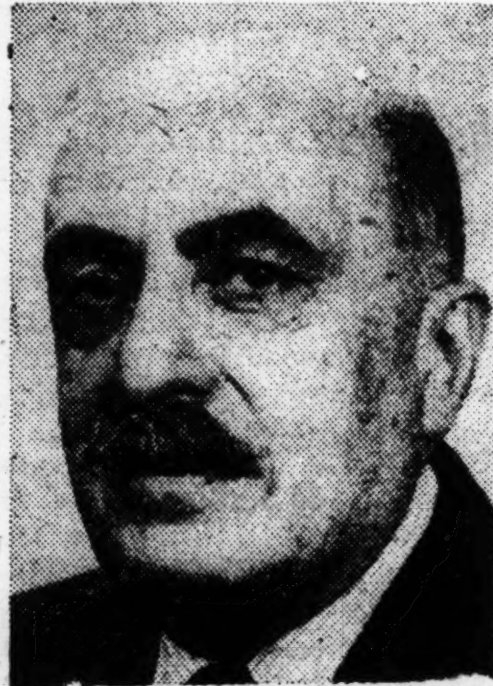
The New York State Committee of the Communist Party, commenting on the Dimock decision, called it a "smashing blow to the Brownell-Hoover political informer system," although it was "tragically limited . . . to two defendants."

"When Judge Dimock brands Matusow's statements about the Communist Party as 'false,' the statement continues, 'the character of the testimony of the Crouches, Budenzes, Lautners and the rest of the Justice Department's professional witnesses is clearly brought into question.'"

The Provisional Workers and People's Committee for May Day statement said that its Friday night mobilization conference exploded in enthusiastic applause when it was learned that the two men were freed and that they would be speakers in Union Sq. this Friday.

On arriving at LaGuardia Airport Saturday at 6:45 p.m., the 70-year-old Trachtenberg was greeted by about 100 friends and members of his family. A small girl handed

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TRACHTENBERG



CHARNEY

Junius Scales Denied Bail Pending Appeal

By HARRY RAYMOND

GREENSBORO, N.C., April 24. —Junius Irving Scales, son of one of North Carolina's leading families which founded the state, was carted off with manacles on his wrists yesterday to serve six years in a federal prison.

His crime: Violation of thought control provision of the Smith Act. Scales was sentenced by Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan, who ignored a plea of defense attorney David Rein to continue Scales in \$35,000 bail pending appeal to a higher court.

Scales was convicted in a nine-day trial on the charge of being a member of the Communist Party, with "knowledge" that the party advocated "violent overthrow" of the U. S. government and that he

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\$300 from Minnesota-Dakotas Press Group

"In answer to your urgent fund drive plea, we're sending you \$200," writes Meridel LeSeuer, chairman of the Minnesota-Dakotas Freedom of the Press Committee. She is referring to a letter sent to committees supporting the Daily Worker throughout the country.

The \$200 from Minnesota, plus another \$5,000 from New York groups and individuals last week, takes us to the \$17,500 mark in

our current campaign for \$100,000. The campaign was initiated a month ago, but has taken some time to get under way.

There were numerous contributions from individuals throughout the land, too. From a city in the deep South comes \$5, with this note: "A couple of days ago, I met a friend of mine who gave me \$2, and said: Friend, you send this for our Daily Worker. And I put in \$3 more."

Sustaining contributions last came from Idaho, Montana, Indiana, Detroit, Boston, as well as from New Yorkers.

But we've got to step up the pace of the campaign, if we're not to be at it all summer. And we can't afford to be.

Received to date.....\$17,560.90
Still to go.....\$82,439.10
Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.

Daily Worker

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Bandung Parley Calls For Bomb Ban; World Hails Chou Bid to U.S.

The world hailed China's offer to negotiate on the Formosa crisis with the U. S. as the Asia-Africa conference yesterday called for a ban on atomic and hydrogen bombs and urged that all nuclear test blasts be suspended. The historic 29-nation conference

Doors to Peace Now Wide Open

An Editorial

PATRIOTIC Americans everywhere will greet the new offer of the Chinese for direct negotiations with us to end the Formosa crisis.

Surely most Americans will support the declaration of Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "we should accept the statement of Chou and examine it on its merits."

As for Senator Knowland, he spoke not for America, but for the "China Lobby" and for Chiang Kai-shek when he said Chou's suggestion was "an invitation to another Munich."

It was the baleful influence of the fire-breathing Senator from Formosa which led the State Department to pour

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ended last night with a communique denouncing colonialism and racial discrimination. The communique proposed disarmament and "elimination of nuclear weapons under effective international control."

Chou En-lai, China's premier and foreign minister yesterday repeated his appeal for China and the U. S. to "sit down and enter into negotiations and settle the question of relaxing tension in the far east, especially Taiwan (Formosa)."

China's proposal received almost universal approval among the delegates at Bandung. An exception was Iraq's foreign minister Jamali, who has been carrying the ball for the U. S. State Department.

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Picketing Limited at Sperry; Army Intervention Threatened

By HERBERT SIGNER

Federal military intervention in the strike of CIO electrical workers at Sperry Gyroscope Co. was threatened over the weekend, despite a union agreement to limit picketing and start new mediation efforts, reached with Supreme Court Justice Irving Levey.

An Army military police battalion was reported to be on a standby basis at Fort Dix, N. J., ready to move in should there be further "rioting." This anti-labor military move, the likes of which have not been seen or heard in the New York area for as long back as one can remember, came at the request of the Sperry Co., whose refusal to give any serious considerations to union wage demands despite huge 1954 profits is responsible for the strike.

Sperry Issues

The major strike issue is wages: The union has demanded a one-year contract with an immediate 18 cents an hour wage increase. The Sperry Co. has offered no better so far than four cents each year for the next three years, and a binding three-year contract.

Other issues involve: advancement, seniority, transfers, subcontracting, pensions, and insurance.

Sperry workers are reported to be indignant over the inflated and distorted anti-union press and TV accounts of the incidents last week before the plant gates, which led to injunctions proceedings and the threat of Army intervention.

"The union has never been responsible for any violence," said a Local 450 official Friday, after the "consent injunction" agreement was reached which limits picketing pending mediation of the strike issues by Justice Levey. "We promised the judge there would be no more violence. However, we cannot be responsible for the

actions of individual members unless it can be proved they were goaded into violence by responsible union leadership."

Previously, one union spokesman had charged "company officials running down strikers in their cars" and "using their automobiles as Sherman tanks" with responsibility for provoking the incidents at the plant gates.

The Sperry Co. has announced it will reopen the plant today for the "non-striking" supervisory and clerical employees. The strike of the 9,300 production workers, members of Local 450 IUE-CIO, has been 100 percent effective, and it is not yet clear by reports that the company may resume production today.

Union officials have cautioned the strikers against provocations which are weapons of the company and which can be used against the union. This warning seems especially significant now in view of the threatened Army intervention which, according to J. G. Gray of the Sperry Co. "can really swing in here in a hurry" if there is any "danger."

Bandung Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

ment's crusade against communism, which he combines with anti-Semitism. But Mohammed Ali of Pakistan and Prince Wan of Thailand and other pro-western delegates greeted Chou's proposal.

In UN circles here and in London and Paris there was support expressed for the Chinese proposal.

Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington said: "We should accept the statement of Chou and examine it on its merits."

CHIANG'S REACTION
However, the State Department immediately issued reservations to the proposal, boiling down to continued support of Chiang Kai-shek. On Formosa yesterday, Chiang's "foreign minister," George Yeh, said his regime would never agree to negotiations with China.

In agreeing to negotiate with the U. S., Chou yesterday pointed out that the Chinese people were not in the slightest giving up their sovereign rights to Formosa.

All efforts at Bandung to set the Asian and African nations fighting against each other on issues like "communism" fell through as unity was achieved and expressed in the forceful communique.

The communique said the conference "viewed with deep concern the present state of international tension with its danger of an atomic world war."

"The problem of peace is correlative with the problem of international security," it said.

"In this connection all states should cooperate, especially through the United Nations, in bringing about the reduction of armaments, and the elimination of nuclear weapons, under effective international control."

The communique said the conference considered "the risks confronting the whole human race" from the outbreak of a global war with nuclear weapons and the "terrible consequences" that would follow.

"The conference considered that disarmament and the prohibition of the production, experimentation and use of nuclear and thermo-

OPEN LETTER TO THE N.Y. POST'S MAX LERNER On Chou En-lai at Bandung and the Israeli-Arab Question

Dear Mr. Max Lerner:

In your N.Y. Post column of April 22 you asked for this comment, so here it is.

You have written some fine anti-imperialist columns about Asia and the Bandung conference. We agree with many of the things you wrote in that vein and they do you credit.

So, how unfortunate it is that in the column mentioned above you were so anxious to protect yourself that you decided the safest thing was to attack the Daily Worker.

And you attacked us not for anything we had written but for what you thought we were going to write!

"It will be interesting to see," you wrote, "what the lickspittle editorial satellites on the Daily Worker will do to celebrate this alliance between their idolized Chou En-lai and the Arab reactionaries."

WHAT ALLIANCE are you talking about, and who embraced whom?

The chief Arab reactionary who spoke at Bandung was Foreign Minister Jamali of Iraq, who raised the banner of anti-communism and anti-Semitism the very first day of the conference.

Seymour Freidin's cable to the Post last Monday cited Jamali's speech as one of those stunning

"blows" against communism which got the applause of the entire capitalist press, including at least the news pages of the Post.

Our paper, in contrast to your Freidin cable, reported that Jamali's speech was both anti-communist and anti-Semitic.

This same Jamali was also the first to attack Chou En-lai's most recent proposal for peace talks with our country to end the Formosa crisis.

In your column you write how "healthy" it was "to see Chou En-lai being lashed by the whips of Carlos Romulo and the scorpions of Sir John Kotelawala." But why so reticent, Mr. Lerner, about the major whip wielder and major scorpion hurler of them all—the same Arab reactionary Jamali? It would have spoiled your story about Chou embracing any kind of reactionary, wouldn't it?

WHAT DID the statement on Palestine adopted at Bandung call for? The record shows it asked two things:

- "the achievement of the peaceful settlement of the Palestine question and,
- "implementation of the UN resolutions on Palestine."

You fear that implementing UN resolutions can mean a setback for Israel. But the best way Israel can protect herself, in view of those UN resolutions, is through peace

negotiations with the Arab states and through UN.

Therefore the Bandung appeal for peaceful settlement of the Palestine question can serve Israel.

The Arab reactionaries were opposed to the "peaceful settlement" proposal. It was the diplomatic efforts of Nehru, Nu and Chou En-lai which brought about that important appeal for peaceful settlement.

YOU SUGGEST that we are somewhat tarnished by our associations with Chou En-lai's efforts. But anyone who is associated in any way whatsoever with Jamali's anti-communist, anti-Semitic crusade has to do the apologizing. Our newspaper disassociated itself from Jamali's anti-communism and anti-Semitism.

Your paper and a thousand other papers cited Jamali approvingly in their news columns as a champion of the western viewpoint and the "free world."

Jamali spoke with arms sent by the State Department in one pocket and the Washington-London endorsement of his Iraq-Turkish alliance in the other pocket.

The source of Jamali's anti-communism and anti-Semitism is in Washington, which supports the formation of anti-communist military alliances in the middle east. It's that policy which prevents peace between Arabs and Jews in Palestine.

Is that why neither your column, nor your news pages reported Chou En-lai's indictment of the policy of the formation of military blocs in the middle east?

THIS NEWSPAPER supports a peaceful settlement of the middle east crisis, just as Nehru and Chou En-lai do. We support direct Israel-Arab negotiations to that end. It is interesting that at Bandung, Syria's representative, which has taken a position closer to the co-existence position of Nehru, came closest to a policy of negotiations with Israel.

This newspaper supports peace not only in the middle east but in the far east and everywhere in the world. That's why we react so enthusiastically to Chou En-lai's proposal for negotiations with our country to end the Formosa crisis, as well as the middle east crisis.

That makes us servants of only one master—the American working people.

We oppose racism in the middle east and in Africa and above all in our own segregated school system.

We oppose it even when a State Department stooge is the author of the racism and we inform our readers, which you did not do.

Having attacked us for what you thought we were going to say, it will be interesting to see your comment on what we are saying.

Foreign editor, Daily Worker,
JOSEPH CLARK,

nuclear weapons of war are imperative to save mankind and civilization from the fear and prospect of wholesale destruction," it added.

It said that, pending total prohibition of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, "this conference appealed to all the powers concerned to reach agreement to suspend experiments with such weapons."

The conference declared that "universal disarmament is an absolute necessity for the preservation of peace, and urged the UN to continue its effort toward the reduction of all armed forces and armaments."

"Freedom and peace are interdependent," the communique stated. "The fruits of self-determination must be enjoyed by all people and freedom and independence must be granted with the least possible delay to those who are still dependent peoples."

It said the conference had agreed that "colonialism in all its manifestations is an evil which should speedily be brought to an end."

It declared that "the placing of peoples under 'alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, in contrary to the

charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation."

The attack against racial segregation had a special reference to discrimination against Africans and Asians in South Africa.

France was urged to grant independence to her North African territories. The Netherlands was urged to reopen negotiations with Indonesia so Dutch-held West New Guinea could be returned to Indonesia.

Chou En-lai, who was the leading figure at Bandung according

to western observers, praised the conference for "furthering of understanding" among the Asia and African countries.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell yesterday said that the full force of all 29 nations at Bandung "favors direct negotiations between Communist China and the U. E."

LONDON, April 24.—United Nations secretary-general Dag Hammarskjöld arrived today for talks with Foreign Secretary Harold MacMillan expected to touch on Soviet and Chinese bids for peace talks.

DOORS TO PEACE NOW WIDE OPEN

(Continued from Page 1)

cold water and all manner of reservations on talks with the Chinese.

The State Department thus shows unwittingly that the tensions and war alarms today and in all the years of the cold war have been concocted right here and are not a result of any danger of "Red Aggression." The Carney hoax about imminent Formosa war and the Dulles hoax about a new "buildup" are only the most recent evidence that the American people have been victims of a cruel and costly fraud.

This offer by Chou is not the first such from the Chinese. And it is the far eastern counterpart of the Soviet suggestion for Big Four talks.

Premier Bulganin told American correspondents in Moscow that top level talks are up to us; as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, they've asked for them.

The door to peaceful settlement of ALL outstanding issues are open wider than ever.

The nationwide demand of the American people for evacuating the Chinese offshore islands is evidence of their determination not to be drawn into another war, and of the vital part the American people are playing in opening the doors to lasting peace. Washington should hear the people's demand for the Morse-Lehman resolution on Quemoy and Matsu.

The cold war can and must be ended and issues settled in the civilized way—around a conference table.

20 MEXICAN DELEGATES TO BE AT WORLD PEACE MEET

MEXICO CITY.—A Mexican National Assembly for Peace and Security held last week decided to send 20 delegates to the World Peace Assembly meeting in Helsinki, Finland, May 22.

Among those who took part in the Mexican Assembly:

Gen. Heriberto Jara Corona, former government minister; Vicente Lombardo Toledano, presi-

dent of the Confederation of Latin American Workers; the film star Rosaura Revueltas; Manuel Ruiz, representing the congregation of the Jesuit Church at Oaxaca; Enrique Cabrera, Mario Salazar Malen and Mr. Guillermo Montano, all three representing scientific circles and Miguel Covarrubias, the painter.

The World Council of Peace

Sen. Magnuson Charges Ike's Policy Caused Quemoy Crisis

By TERRY PETTUS

SEATTLE, April 25.—Responsibility for the "chain of events leading up to the explosive situation" around the Chinese coastal islands is placed at the doorstep of the Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash) in a four page letter sent to constituents.

This is the first time major foreign policy declaration by Washington's senior Senator on the Asian crisis. Sen. Magnuson's direct attack on President Eisenhower is regarded as a major significance in setting the tone for the 1956 election in Washington state.

Magnuson, in seeking reelection, will head the state Democratic party ticket next year. He has also been singled out for defeat by the Eisenhower forces who have inducted Gov. Arthur B. Langlie to become his GOP opponent.

In his letter Magnuson says the present crisis was "touched off" by Eisenhower's 1953 speech in which he promised that the U. S. would assist Chiang Kai-shek to return to the mainland and that he was removing the 7th Fleet from the Formosa Straits to "unleash" the Chinese Nationalists.

"The generalissimo has made

was represented by Mrs. Isabelle Blume, secretary of the council. Jose Giral, former prime minister of the Spanish Republic also took part in the Assembly, and a message of support was received from Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, former president of the Mexican Republic.



MAGNUSON

the mots of this situation," the Senator wrote.

"The Matsu and Quemoy are 6,000 miles from our shores," he continued. "They are only four miles from the Chinese mainland. The question is: Are they stepping stones to Formosa and to the mainland of the U.S. or are they stepping stones from Formosa to the mainland of China? Are they important to the defense of Formosa or are they essential to the return of China to the mainland?"

Magnuson said he believed that "Dulles, the President and all members of his administration should cut war talk," and that the U.S. "should not precipitate World War III for the sake of the morale of Chiang's troops." He said he

favors seeking agreement with other nations in regards to the defense of and the future of Formosa, which should be settled through the UN.

While believing that the U. S. is "on the horns of a dilemma," because of the Eisenhower-Dulles policy, he expressed the belief that "with cool heads we can find an alternative other than war."

Magnuson served in the House for three terms prior to his election to the Senate in 1944. He is chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Pravda Asks: 'No Delay on Austria Pact'

MOSCOW, April 24.—The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda called today for a settlement of the Austrian Treaty problem "without delay and red tape."

Pravda was critical of plans to call a preliminary conference of ambassadors in Vienna who "although they can not decide anything will prepare for a conference of ministers."

Pravda noted that "some American papers assert that a conference of ministers can not be gathered before the end of June."

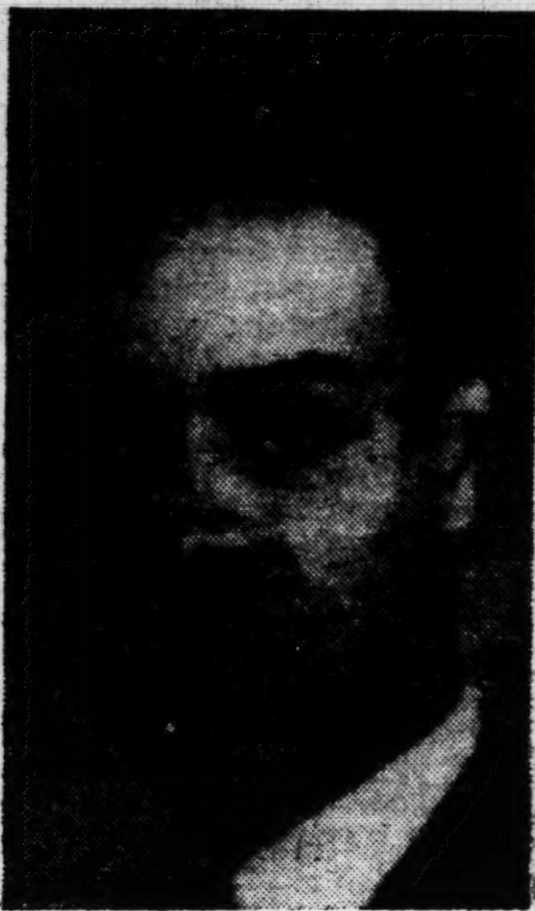
Pravda implied that it is now up to the western powers to implement the Austrian settlement but charged they "twist and turn because they can not openly declare themselves against the conference proposed by the Soviet Union... therefore they prefer procrastination tactics."

Negroes 'Disgusted' with Demo Civil Rights Stall—NAACP Head

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 24.—Negroes are "disgusted" with the do-nothing policy of the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress on crucial civil rights issues and are coming to believe in electing northern Republicans to take away their power of the southern Democrats, it was asserted here last week by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In his first public statement since his election to the top NAACP post on April 11, Wilkins maintained that Negroes "are tired of the stubborn attitude of southern Democrats and some believe they should act to take away the majority of power from Democrats who have abdicated to the southern wing."

The southern spokesmen, Mr. Wilkins declared, "are still living in the past when they controlled the destinies of Negroes."



WILKINS

GM Thanks Cadillac Cabinet for \$3,303,000,000 5-Yr. Profit

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, April 25.—General Motors announces that it made \$309,000,000 after taxes in the first quarter of 1955. During the five-year contract with the UAW which GM wants renewed, profits came to \$3,303,000,000 according to their own reports.

President Harlow Curtice of General Motors claims that the profits GM made were a reflection of the sound policies of the Eisenhower Administration.

A sample of these "sound policies" no doubt was the repeal of the excess profits tax by the Eisenhower-Cadillac cabinet which netted GM \$144 million in 1954 in addition to its profits. They did not have to pay that \$144,000,000 in excess profit tax.

Another item that GM is grateful to the "sound policies" of Eisenhower for is no doubt the \$1.4 billion in war orders that Secretary of Defense C. E. Wilson, former president of GM, got for his old alma mater. In 1954, war work made up 15 percent of GM's production work.

Passenger car assembly production in the first four months of 1955 was up 40 percent as compared with a year ago, showing the enormous increase in speedup and another huge profit angle for GM.

Yucca Flat Youth Worried Over A-Test Radiation Peril

Dr. Alvin D. Graves, atomic scientist, was a flop yesterday in convincing youth living in the neighborhood of Yucca Flats, Nev., that there is little danger from atomic fallout. Each avowal by Graves of the safety of atomic test explosions was followed by still another question along the same lines.

Graves answered questions in an open air Youth Wants to Know TV broadcast with Steve McCormick as moderator. It was part of the buildup for Tuesday's

Polio Vaccine Control Urged by Unionists

David Livingston, president of District 65 of the Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union, CIO, Saturday urged President Eisenhower by wire to begin immediate federal supervision over distribution of the anti-polio vaccine.

He urged local governments and other public and non-profit institutions who inoculate "on the basis of public service rather than private profit" get vaccine first.

Local 60, Delicatessen & Restaurant and Countermen, AFL, began its program of inoculating 99 children of members in accordance with age-group priorities. Dr. Benjamin Kirschner, 930 Grand Concourse, inoculated 5-year-old Barbara Susan Odwak. He said he had only four cc of the vaccine, enough for two shots for two children.

How much polio vaccine is on hand and exactly how much can be expected before the peak of the season remained in general obscurity after the conference called in Washington by Secretary of

Lehman Offers Bill Today to Oust McLeod, Walter's State Dept. Stooge

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) announced today he would introduce legislation tomorrow to oust State Department security chief Scott McLeod as head of the U.S. refugee program. Lehman denounced administration of the program as a "bureaucratic nightmare" and said McLeod and others in charge of the project take the position that the fewer refugees admitted the better.

Lehman offered his proposal as an amendment to the 1953 Refugee Relief Act.

He made clear that his action stemmed from the "most unfortunate and regrettable" dismissal of Edward J. Corsi as chief adviser to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on immigration problems. He said Dulles "must yet fully account" for Corsi's ouster.

Lehman proposed that administration of the refugee program be placed under a full-time State Department administrator "who would not be subject to the bureaucratic control of any division chief."

His legislation also would drop

a requirement that a two-year "security history" be compiled for all refugees admitted to this country. His bill would provide for entry of an additional 15,000 "refugees" in Spain and North Africa. Present law permits the entry of 209,000 from Western Europe and Turkey.

FORD, GM PROPOSE TO UNDERMINE UAW PACTS

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, April 24.—The Ford and General Motors companies are understood to have replied to the demands of United Auto Workers with counterdemands that would greatly undermine the union contract and place the burden of any guaranteed employment or wage arrangements entirely on the workers' shoulders.

Ford representatives are reported to have told the UAW last week that if the company grants any kind of a raise the union can put the money into a Guaranteed Annual Wage fund. This would be somewhat like the recently announced agreement of James B. Carey's IUE-CIO for 800 workers of the International Resistance Co., Philadelphia. The nine-cent hourly raise was shifted to a CAW fund.

Ford also wants the right to discharge, without a hearing, anyone who it claims is "guilty" of an illegal work stoppage. It wants to have the right to demand alternate union committeemen. It wants to eliminate full-time committee people and instead have them handle grievances only two hours a day as in GM.

GM wants the union to pay the committee for half the two hours. Both GM and Ford want fewer committeemen, which are now about one for every 325 workers. The company has one foreman for every 18 workers.

Ford wants compulsory retire-

ment for everyone who becomes 65. The union has always fought this, saying many workers with only little seniority would starve to death.

In GM, the company claims that the UAW International is too free in granting strike authorization on local plant situations.

GM negotiators say that if the union wants to keep the checkoff it should pay half the cost.

GM also wants the union to halt all attacks on the company in union publications.

Also, GM wants that every hourly rated employee should for a period of 20 days a year have the right to leave the union. Only those who were hired by GM since 1950 can do that under the present contract.

Meanwhile Chrysler local union presidents from all over the U. S. were in session here drafting their demand to present to Chrysler possibly after July 4.

A national UAW-Chrysler conference will be held here May 18-19, where the official demand will be drafted.

The UAW executive board has been called into session here for tomorrow, when the situation the negotiators find themselves, in after one week of negotiations with the Big Two, is expected to be discussed. Authorization for strike votes which the union can take in May is expected to be granted Ford and GM union officials.

AFL Carpenters' Official Invites Affiliation of CIO Woodworkers

By WILL PARRY

MISSOULA, Mont., April 24.—Frank Chapman, secretary-treasurer and organization director of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, AFL, served notice on the convention of the International Woodworkers of America CIO, that the doors of his union's Lumber and Saw mill division are open to him. He warned, however, that the Brotherhood will fight to defend the "stump to finished product" jurisdiction claimed by the Brotherhood.

Chapman's address to the LSW's 18th annual Northwestern Council convention Tuesday was the key policy statement of the four-day session. Some 159 delegates representing 71 locals and 11 district councils in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana are meeting for the first time since the historic 1954 joint AFL-CIO lumber strike.

Jurisdiction in the Northwest logging, sawmill, plywood and remanufacturing industry has for many years been divided about half and half between the LSW, a carpenters' affiliate, and the IWA. With the stepping up of national merger negotiations, workers in both unions have begun discussing prospects for unity in lumber as well.

Chapman said the Brotherhood is strong for unity, but he rejected and denounced a recent proposal by the IWA international executive board proposing establishment of a new, autonomous, industrial union in to cover logging, processing and manufacturing of all wood products.

"I state here and now that we

in the Brotherhood have the only legitimate, bona fide industrial union in the woodworking industry on the North American continent—and I mean from the stump to the finished product," Chapman said.

He referred to a recent statement on the AFL-CIO merger by carpenters general president Maurice A. Hutcheson and the general executive board as an authoritative expression of the Brotherhood's position.

In that statement, Hutcheson reaffirmed his union's devotion to "the elimination of jurisdictional problems and the establishment of true labor unity."

Hutcheson's statement concluded: "We have no desire to encroach on any other organization's jurisdiction; and by the same token we do not intend to allow anyone to encroach on ours."

Chapman took the flat stand the Brotherhood will not accept unity with IWA as an organization. He said individual members will be allowed to join the Brotherhood, but "can bring nothing with them."

If the IWA proposal for a single autonomous union in lumber were to be realized, Chapman said, "the lumber barons would eliminate... this so-called autonomous international industrial union from the lumbering industry, from the face of the earth... and the boss would then be able to ride high, wide and handsome..."

Should the IWA membership desire to create one industrial union in the lumbering industry, the brotherhood "has the house built and furnished pretty well, and there are a few vacant chairs,"

Chapman said. He said "they may come back and become residents of this house along with us" but the brotherhood is "not going to allow any furniture to be moved."

Sen. Douglas Against China Talk, \$1.25 Law

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill) supported yesterday the Eisenhower administration's arrogant brush-off of the proposals for Formosa talks made by Chinese premier Chou En-lai at Bandung. He demanded, like Undersecretary of State Herbert Hoover Jr., that the Chinese government agree to "satisfactory conditions" before the U.S. would open talks.

Douglas, who is a member of the Knowland - China Lobby's Committee of One Million, devoted to keeping China out of the UN, said that one of the conditions was that Chiang Kai-shek should be "represented" at such talks.

In his discussion on the "Facing the Nation" TV program, Douglas also indicated again that he will attempt to sabotage the \$1.25 per hour minimum wage demand on which the entire labor movement is united. He hinted that he will try to push some sell-out "compromise" slightly above the 90-cent figure which the Administration favors. He mentioned the figures \$1.00 and \$1.08.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

PAY

Headline—"\$22,500 Pay Urged for Ex-Presidents." Until now the government has been paying that only to ex-Communists.

What's Holding Up the Polio Vaccine Supply?

STOOLIE AT DENVER TRIAL NAMES HIS OWN SISTER

DENVER, April 24.—How low can a stoolpigeon get?

The question was inescapable for anyone listening to the testimony of William W. Morris, a former University of Colorado student testifying as a government witness in the Denver Smith Act trial, as he reeled off the names of people he claimed participated in Communist Party meetings, including the name of his sister.

Continuing his line of dragging in names of numerous people unconnected with the indictment and labeling them as party members on the basis of stoolpigeon testimony, special prosecutor Thomas Mitchell asked Morris who had been present at a discussion with him. Morris first named Tracy Rogers, one-time candidate for the Colorado legislature on the Communist ticket, whom he identified as his brother-in-law.

"Do you recall anyone else there?" Mitchell asked.

"Yes, his wife," Morris answered, as if this obscured the fact that Jane Rogers is his sister.

In 1948 Mrs. Rogers was sentenced for contempt because she refused to become a stoolpigeon before a grand jury.

A dramatic point in the proceedings occurred when Morris was cross-examined by youthful court-appointed defense attorney John Shafroth. Addressing himself to the question of force and violence, which the defendants are accused of advocating, Shafroth asked Morris if he had ever heard defendant Arthur Bary "lecture on the use of machine-guns."

Prosecuting attorneys were caught by surprise and objected to the question, but the court directed Morris to answer. He answered no.

Had Mrs. Anna Correa Bary ever taught him the use of hand grenades, Shafroth asked. Had he even been told about a Communist party arsenal?

The questions cast ridicule on the government's line of force and violence, and amid laughter in the court Morris answered no to all

the questions until the court ordered Shafroth to discontinue this line of questioning.

Under cross-examination by Jay Tracey, another of the court-appointed defense attorneys, Morris, who rattled off conversations, the names of people, and names of books he claimed to have studied nine years ago, admitted he could not recall the names of books he used during the same period of high school and college, the names of army posts where he had been stationed, or people he had known in school.

Morris was expelled from the Communist party five years ago.

The witness who preceded Morris, FBI plant R. C. Ray Moorhead of Phoenix, Ariz., was trapped in a lie when he testified that he had received a party document in May, 1949, while notations on the document showed he had handed it over to an FBI agent March 26, 1949. Because the notations on the document were blacked out over defense objections, defense attorneys were barred from exposing the lie to the jury.

Following Morris' testimony, Warren Fortson, an FBI plant in the party and in the United Steelworkers Union in Pueblo, Colo., took the stand. Fortson is the first witness who was still a member of the party when he took the stand.

Disbarment In Florida Hit by ACLU

The American Civil Liberties Union has criticized the disbarment of Leo Sheiner, Florida attorney, who had invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Sheiner, whose case is now awaiting decision in the Florida Supreme Court, first invoked the Fifth Amendment when he was called to testify before a Senate Internal Security subcommittee inquiry last year, and when disbarment proceedings were brought against him in the Florida court because of his stand, he again

By MAX GORDON

The current vaccine supply crisis is inherent in the way in which the entire project was handled from the beginning.

First, a private organization, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, had a complete monopoly on every aspect of manufacture and distribution prior to the Salk vaccine tests, and to the April 12 evaluation of these tests.

No one can doubt that the Foundation, set up on the initiative of the late President Roosevelt, did a splendid job within its own sphere of voluntary research and aid to victims of the dread polio disease. But it does not have the authority, or the scope of an agency charged with the public responsibility. And no such agency has at any time been involved in the arrangements for the production or the distribution of the vaccine, except for licensing and testing.

This lack of public intervention is in line with the basic "free enterprise" philosophy of the Eisenhower Administration and the American Medical Association, which has been exerting powerful influence to see that there is no public intervention.

SIX FIRMS

Second, the Foundation contracted with six major drug firms throughout the country to make the vaccine for the tests, and to provide enough vaccine for 9,000,000 children immediately following the evaluation of the results. It takes three to three and a half months to manufacture the vaccine, so this had to be manufactured before the actual evaluation.

The 9,000,000 children included those in the first and second grade age groups—the most susceptible—and those in the third and fourth grades who had parti-

raised the privilege.

Speaking for the ACLU, executive director Patrick Murphy Malin declared that no lawyer should be asked whether he was a Communist until there was competent evidence before the court considering disbarment that he was a Communist, and that no adverse inference can properly be drawn from the exercise of the privilege against self-incrimination. "This privilege," Malin said, "exists to protect the innocent as well as the guilty."

cipated last year in the tests.

The Foundation's responsibility ended there, and there was—and is not now—any other agency carrying on beyond that. But there are about 50,000,000 in the U. S. between the ages of one and 19, considered, the susceptible age range. Actually everyone is a possible victim. Even those who had polio are still susceptible to other forms of that disease.

The government had a hand in determining the original production should be confined to those six drug companies through its licensing provisions. The six were picked on the theory that they had the means to provide the facilities. Smaller companies did not. The influence of the AMA and the general philosophy of the nation's ruling circles knocked out consideration of public and university medical labs.

"COST" GUARANTEE

The Foundation contracted to take the vaccine from these six drug firms for the tests at "cost." While no one will talk about this, it appears plain that the "cost" included the building of the necessary facilities, and all other overhead. Thus, it did not cost these six major firms a cent to construct the buildings, machinery, etc., which they are now using to produce the vaccine. In addition, they received free the results of the research done by Dr. Jonas L. Salk and his associates with Foundation funds, which means funds collected from the public.

To keep the companies going following the tests, and before the evaluation, the Foundation contracted in advance to pay for vaccine for the 9,000,000 children. Again, beyond that, neither the Foundation nor anyone else took the responsibility to see that there would be additional vaccine on hand for the rest of the children of the nation, to say nothing of adults.

Two companies, however—Parke, Davis and Eli Lilly—on the basis of private researchers' had apparently come to the conclusion that the vaccine was a safe gamble and started some stockpiling before the evaluation. They are now offering to furnish a relatively small amount to New York City. There may also be an additional supply as a result of cutting down the number of shots from three

to two.

The companies did not plan to take any risk whatever before the evaluation. Now that the tests have proved the Salk vaccine effective, they alone have the facilities to produce it—and it has cost them nothing.

The Canadian experience points the way to alternative procedures. There, two medical university laboratories—Toronto and Montreal—were put to work to produce the vaccine in advance of the evaluations, under government control. The government decided to vaccinate all children free, in coordination, apparently with the provincial governments. On Wednesday, the Canadian Government announced it would have vaccine to inoculate 1,500,000 children before the polio season from the vaccines of these two labs alone—the equivalent of 20,000,000 Americans.

Had the Foundation, under government sponsorship, not confined itself to these six drug companies, had it enlisted public labs from the beginning, the current crisis would have been averted.

As regards costs, the six companies are committed to give the vaccine to the Foundation at cost—which they reckon at three cubic centimeters for \$1. No one is in a position to challenge these figures. But they then charge the schools and other institutions about \$2.38 for three cc, or 138 percent above cost.

For wholesalers, the price will be \$2.70 to \$3.10 for three cc. Druggists receiving it directly from the manufacturers will pay around \$3.60. The price to doctors has been set at \$4.20, and he has right to charge up to \$6 for the three cc. Each shot is one cc, so that a total inoculation could cost the patient of a private doctor \$6.

No doubt the price would have been even worse except for the immense public attention on the vaccine, and the drug firms are not overly happy about it. They would prefer to sell it directly to the druggists, instead to cities, counties and states for free vaccinations of all children. If it is done privately, they profit more.

There is more than a suspicion that some stockpiling has been done by the companies for "commercial trade." Nothing now prevents them from doing this beyond their commitment to the Foundation for the 9,000,000 inoculations.

There is also the foreign market, which is the most lucrative, with no restrictions on price. The drug firms have no intention of waiting a year to exploit this. By that time, foreign firms will be producing it in large measure. All this requires rigid control of distribution.

Celler Announces Anti-Trust Hearings

WASHINGTON, April 24. — Chairman Emanuel Celler said today a House judiciary subcommittee will open broad-scale anti-trust hearings May 10 with star witnesses from both the Eisenhower and Truman Administrations.

The New York Democrat said the group will make a three-week "exploratory survey of the major anti-trust problems now emerging in the economy." He said the idea is to determine what phases need "further intensive examination."

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Bills You'll Want To Do Something About

Congress Tally Sheet

Name and Number	What It Does	Where It Is	What YOU Can Do
S. Con Res. 21	Opposes use of U.S. armed forces on Quemoy and Matsu.	Referred to Senat Foreign Relations Committee.	Wire your Senators urging its support.
Minimum Wage—Lehman-Rooney Bill S. 662 HR 6	Would raise minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour.	No hearings scheduled	Write Chairman Hill of Senate Labor committee and Chairman Barden House Labor committee to hold hearings.
Farm Bill HR 12	Establishes 90 percent parity support prices for basic commodities.	Reported favorably by House Agriculture Committee.	Tell your Congressman to vote yes.
FEPC S. 899 HR 690 and others.	Would ban discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed or ancestry.	No hearings scheduled	Write chairmen or Senate and House Labor Committees to schedule hearings promptly.
UMT HR 2967	Would put Universal Military Training in operation by drafting 18-year-olds for six months training to be followed by 9½ years in reserves.	Hearings going on before House Armed Services Committee.	Demind your Congressman and Senators vote No.
Taft-Hartley Repeal	Introduced by Weir (D-Minn), Powell (D-NY), Lane (D-Mass), bills would repeal Taft-Hartley and restore Wagner Labor Act.	No hearings scheduled	Write chairmen of Senate and House labor committees asking for hearings. Demand passage.
Section 14-B S. 1269 HR 4656 HR 2660	Introduced by Murray (D-Mont) in Senate and Roosevelt (D-Calif) and Fogarty (D-RI) in House, would repeal section of T-H under which states pass right-to-scab laws.	No hearings scheduled	Demand hearings before Senate and House Labor committees. Insist on passage.
School Aid Bill S. 5	Would spend \$500 million a year for two years to aid school construction, to be followed by federal grants to states from offshore oil royalties.	Hearings before Senate labor committee concluded	Write Chairman Graham Barden (D-NC), of House Labor committee to hold hearings.

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THE SMITH ACT RULINGS

THE WINNING of a new trial for Alexander Trachtenberg and George Blake Charney, victims of Harvey Matusow's perjured testimony, is the biggest blow yet delivered to the odious informer system.

Since the informer system is an essential part of any system of thought-control and of trials for political beliefs, a blow has been administered at the same time to McCarthyism and all its evil works.

This development is especially important because it came just at a time when a Dixiecrat Judge in North Carolina sentenced Junius Scales to six years under the Smith Act "membership clause"—harshest sentence yet handed down under the Smith Act—and even refused the young Southern leader bail pending appeal.

Judge Dimock's opinion specifically demolishes the crude attempt of the Department of Justice and the Eastland Committee to suppress Matusow's recantation and to picture it as a "Communist conspiracy."

Judge Dimock finds that Matusow is now telling the truth when he says he lied in every statement in the trial about the Communist Party or the defendants advocating forcible overthrow of the government.

Where does this leave the outrageous behavior of Federal Judge Thomason of Texas, who sent Matusow to jail for recanting his testimony against Mine, Mill organizer Clinton Jencks and who refused Jencks the new trial which Dimock granted to Charney and Trachtenberg?

Judge Dimock limited a new trial to only two of the 13 Communist Party leaders in the Gurley Flynn case. But his findings on Matusow logically lead to the conclusion that all should be given a new trial.

Can there be doubt Matusow's lies about Communist plots regarding the Panama Canal, influenced the verdict against all 13? Can there be any doubt, although Dimock denies it, that the documents which Dimock himself uses to prove Matusow lied, at the same time show that the prosecution was in on the lies? Therefore the testimony of all other informers in the trial is at least suspect.

THE QUESTION now rises: Why not complete freedom, rather than a new trial for at least Charney and Trachtenberg. Judge Dimock admits that the ONLY evidence against them was false! That leaves the Department of Justice without evidence against the two leaders and with the necessity to shop around for new perjurers for a new trial.

The findings in the Trachtenberg and Charney cases show the imperative necessity of a thorough probe of the entire informer system. The Senate sub-committee on Constitutional Liberties, should be called on to conduct a probe.

The Dimock decision should advance the movement against the Smith and McCarran Acts and all other thought-control laws and proceedings. Under all of them, as the UAW convention indignantly declared, people are being prosecuted not for what they do, but for what they think and what they say.

At the same time, voices should be raised against the conviction and six-year sentence for Junius Scales, as well as against the conviction of Claude Lightfoot. Attorney General Brownell should be called upon to recognize the Constitutional right of bail.

The betrayers of the Bill of Rights are on the defensive.

Let the good fight go on so that democratic rights—which must apply to Communists if they are to be effective for anybody—will once again triumph in our land.

BACK THE SPERRY WORKERS

IS THE EISENHOWER administration trying to develop the technique of strikebreaking by use of federal military forces? This seems to be strongly hinted by the disclosure that a "battalion" of military police is on a "stand-by-alert" ready to take over the struck plant of the Sperry Gyroscope Co. in Lake Success if alleged violence occurs.

This threat was made known just as a State Supreme judge began efforts to mediate the dispute. The government assumed the right to seize the plant through military control, just as had been done in wartime, because government orders are involved. Most major corporations today work on government orders.

The Sperry strike is currently the major labor struggle of the New York area. The company, encouraged by the government's move is announcing the reopening of the struck plant this morning and invited all who desire to pass picket lines.

The strikers should get the full support of every local union, AFL, CIO or unaffiliated. Protests should be sent to the government against the practice of military intervention in strikes.

A CHARACTERISTIC feature of the current wave of strikes in the country, which seems to be picking up momentum, is the seeming unconcern of the Federal government although its own military orders are involved and some of the walkouts drag for months, even a year. This unconcern, under the guise of keeping the government out of labor disputes, is only superficial. It is the same kind of an unconcern that slow-moving police officials, in league with robbers, might show.

The Eisenhower administration gave the first example of its pattern for handling labor disputes, shortly after it took office, when the United Auto Workers, as had been its practice in the years under the Democrats, sought the government's intervention prior to calling a strike of 33,000 North American Aviation Co. workers. To the surprise of the UAW leaders, defense secretary Charles E. Wilson, familiar to them as General Motors head, informed them it wasn't the government's business; that it was just a matter between the union and the company. The fact that North American was working almost entirely for the Army didn't alter the situation. The North American strike lasted 56 days and was all but broken. The union lost the union shop.

IT HAS BECOME evident that the Eisenhower administration is working on the theory that if the government refrains from taking an open hand, the employers, their local police and their most stringent local or state anti-labor laws will be free to knock "hell out of the unions." The Administration estimates that the employers have the advantage.

Thus, since the Eisenhower administration took office we have seen a trend towards the revival of the open strikebreaking and union-busting methods that were characteristic of the

World of Labor

by George Morris



Eisenhower Winks His Eye to Union-busters

pre-Wagner law days. There were, of course, some examples of such methods in Truman's days, too. The 1951 southern textile strike was broken in such fashion and the strike of International Harvester, led by the unaffiliated United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, received a similar treatment.

Before Eisenhower, however, it was most common for the Federal government to mediate with some advantage to AFL or CIO unions; under the Cadillac Cabinet, the most common practice is to let union-busting, where it is considered possible, take its course.

TAKE the strike of the Kohler Co., Sheboygan, Wis., for example. The same employer who under Truman agreed, for the first time, to a contract, was encouraged by the advent of the new regime to revert to his traditional anti-unionism. The strike is now in the 13th month and has cost the United Auto Workers more than \$3,750,000. To encourage Kohler, the government gave the company another sizable contract for shells—and did so in the midst of the strike.

Another such long walkout was in the northwest lumber areas that stretched through all last summer. The current railroad and telephone strikes in the south, now in the seventh week, are other examples.

In all those walkouts, organiz-

ed strikebreaking and use of local police to escort scabs is the pattern.

The hypocrisy of the hue and cry about "defense" and of the supposed threat of an "attack" is also evident in the government's "unconcern" in some of those strikes. The union-busting interest of the companies take first place.

The strike of 9,000 Sperry Gyroscope Co. workers in Lake Success, a plant described as especially "sensitive" on the government's "defense" production list, is a case in point.

On other occasions the government would move heaven and earth to mediate and press for a settlement. Now there is just a formal treatment of the situation. And the company invoked its strikebreaking strategy on the first day of the walkout.

The development is not one-sided, by a long way. The unions are also getting out of complacency that was encouraged among them in the days of a "friendly" White House. As is evident in all the above-mentioned and many other strikes, the workers are also relying more on their mass picket lines and militancy.

They have little illusion in government mediators. They see the enemy more clearly. And they are especially encouraged by the feeling that labor has already agreed to unite and the danger of stab-in-the-back raids is minimized.

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Good Peace Proposals by Scripps-Howard Editors



WHAT with the Austrian-Soviet treaty accord, the Bandung conference, and the nationwide opposition to intervention in Quemoy and Matsu the "war is inevitable" crowd is having a difficult time.

Only last month (March 9) the Scripps-Howard papers ran eight-column screaming headlines:

ASIA WAR FEARED IN WEEKS
U.S. Military Warns of Red Attack

Then just the other day (April 20) the same Scripps-Howard papers blossomed out with a big editorial entitled:

"A Dramatic Program for Peace"
The editorial said 19 Scripps-Howard editors met in Washington and wept in their beer, or maybe its champagne into which Scripps-Howard editors weep.

"The editors concluded," they wrote, "that it is high time something be done to dampen the widespread notion—which seems to be shared even among some of our friends and allies—that America is hell-bent for war."

Where in the world do people get such ideas? Perhaps from the March 9 issue of the Scripps-Howard papers, Mr. Roy Howard, what do you think?

BUT MOST important is that these people realize that they've lost what they love to call the "battle for the minds of men" because they've discovered that peace beckons far more strongly to mankind than atomic destruction.

It dawns on them that all those "situations of strength" they have been talking about for

years have brought not strength but weakness. Every time another air base was built in Africa, or in Europe or the Caribbean or in Greenland or in Southeast Asia, the birdbrains in Washington and the birdbrains on the Scripps-Howard papers throughout America won strength thereby.

Now they learn to their extreme discomfort that the people of the world hate the idea of a foreign power using their soil to plan mankind's destruction in clouds of radioactive poisons.

THINGS have reached such a pass that the Scripps-Howard editorial suggests a peace program President Eisenhower should propose. For example:

"Offer to disarm to any limit the other powers would be willing to go under strict regulation."

That's a very good suggestion and we'd be ready to sign a petition to that effect if the Scripps-Howard papers put it out.

But they should realize there is exactly such a proposal before our country. It was made in London. It would bring about disarmament just as they propose and under "strict regulation," as they suggest. True, the Scripps-Howard papers never reported it. How could they? The proposal was made by Andrei Gromyko at the UN disarmament sub-commission meeting now going on in London.

Any phony trumped up story about red terror can make page

one of the N.Y. World-Telegram. But a concrete disarmament proposal (cutting all arms up to 50 percent) under strict international supervision, made by the Soviet Union, isn't news.

The second thing which the Scripps-Howard papers suggest that Eisenhower offer is even better:

"Propose to ban mass-destruction weapons if others would agree to cheat-proof supervision and inspection."

We'll sign that any day of the year. In fact we signed it along with half a billion people a few years back when that exact proposal was called the Stockholm pledge. But the Scripps-Howard papers attacked it as a Communist plot in 1950. They offer it as their very own today!

But their editors would argue, ah but our proposal is for a ban only if there's "cheat - proof supervision and inspection."

OK, we'll ask the World-Telly if they agree with a ban which provides:

"That the international control agency will have permanently in all countries which have signed the convention, its own staff of inspectors who will have, within the limits of their control functions, free access AT ANY TIME TO ALL OBJECTS OF CONTROL."

No, unfortunately for us that wasn't proposed by the U. S. delegate at the London talks. It was proposed by the aforementioned Andrei Gromyko. It was never reported by the Scripps-Howard papers, of course. How could they? That would explode their myth of who favors and who blocks a ban on the horror bombs under "cheat-proof supervision and inspection."

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

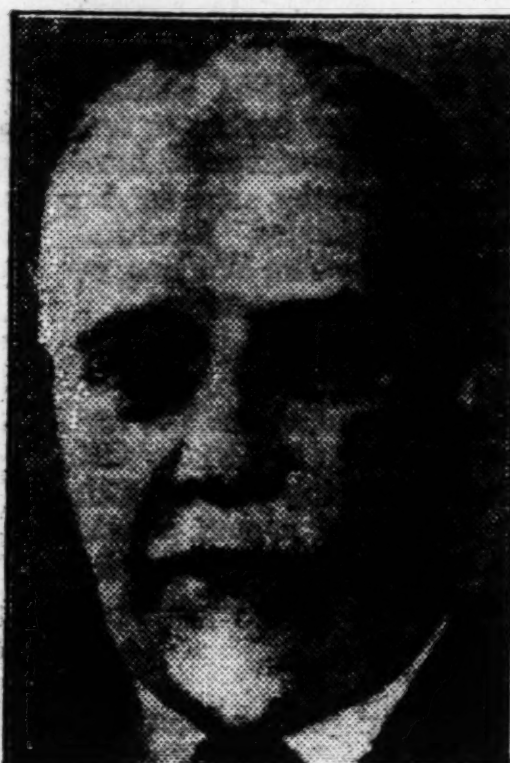
Sir Beecham on TV, Jules Verne, Ford's 'The Informer' & Philbrick

On a recent Friday night when Edward R. Murrow was interviewing Sir Thomas Beecham, the famous British symphony conductor and his very charming wife on his TV "Person to Person" show, music was heard in the background and Murrow asked Sir Beecham what it was.

"Oh, that's a very interesting record," the conductor replied and he went on to explain that it was a recording of a 1941 performance of a Delius piano concerto which he had conducted over the radio in London.

"Yes," said Murrow, "but what makes the performance so special."

"It was this," said the conductor. "The record registers an interruption by Prime Minister Churchill announcing to the world that Britain would fight side by side with the Soviet Union against Hitler."



SIR THOMAS BEECHAM

The Disney movie "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea" differs from the Jules Verne book in one important respect. In the book Nemo is pictured as having a warm and friendly relationship with colonial peoples fighting for their freedom and independence and he is shown assisting them with gold salvaged from sunken ships.

The movie, it goes without saying, gave this "dangerous" theme a wide berth, giving us instead a Nemo (James Mason) who seems to have lost all contact with the realities and humanities of life, and depicting the dark-skinned peoples in the region he is operating in as cold-blooded brutes and killers.

The movie "Blackboard Jungle" was recently rapped for its brutalized approach to the youth by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Girl Scouts of the U. S., American Association of University Women and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Girl Scouts statement whose sentiments the other groups shared said: "The positive and constructive aspects of this film spotlighting a grave illness are unfortunately overwhelmed by the brutality and violence in most of the action."

The Matusow Case seems to have had repercussions even in Hollywood. The famous John Ford movie "The Informer" is being reissued nationally. That's the one in which Vic McLaglen plays Gypo, an informer who betrays his friend Frankie McPhillip, an Irish revolutionary, to the British for twenty pounds, sending him to his death.

Gypo also dies, not honorably, but wretchedly like the rat he was. When the film appeared in 1935 it was unanimously hailed as the best film of the year by the N. Y. film critics. It also won the top Academy Award.

How times have changed. During the Roosevelt era a film glorifying an informer would have been unthinkable. Today, a Hollywood movie company is talking about producing a feature length movie based on FBI informer Herb Philbrick's degrading "I Led Three Lives" TV series.

A hundred years ago (1863) a famous English jurist, T. Erskine May in his "Constitutional History of England" wrote: "Next in importance to personal freedom is immunity from suspicions and jealous observation. Men may be without restraints upon their liberty; they may pass to and fro at pleasure; but if their steps are tracked by spies and informers, their words noted down for criminality, their associates watched as conspirators—who shall say that they are free? The freedom of a country may be measured by its immunity from this baleful agency."

Sid Caesar, in his TV show tonight (Monday, NBC Channel 4 at 8) will satirize French movies about international thieves planning to steal the famed "Mona Lisa" from the Louvre.

Tonight (Monday, 7:30 and 10, Channel 9) is your last chance to see Orson Welles' brilliantly acted and directed Macbeth.

Two men who work with their hands—prizefighter Rocky Graziano and violinist Yehudi Menuhin will be visited by Murrow on his "Person to Person" show on CBS TV Friday night.

The final performance of the immortal French actress Sarah Bernhardt on November 30, 1922 will be recaptured for TV reviewers on "You Are There" Sunday, May 8.

Frank Edwards, former AFL news commentator will moderate a new weekly TV series coming up soon titled "What Do You Think?" The first program takes up the world-shaking "flying saucers" question.

Reader, H. C. of New York calls my attention to the last two lines of "The Frogs" by Aristophanes (405 BC).

"The play is full of allusions to the political scene of that period," he writes. "And he quotes these lines:

"... And for Cleophon, why, if he'd rather,
Let him fight all alone with his friends,
In the far off fields of his father."

Good advice for the Senator from Formosa.

Students Back Free Speech Policy At University of Wisconsin

The Capital Times, a leading daily in Madison, Wisconsin has a regular feature called "Inquiring Reporter's Question of the Day."

On April 13 the question was: "Is the University of Wisconsin too liberal in allowing the existence of controversial political groups on the campus?"

(The Labor Youth League at the University of Wisconsin is the only one in the country with a recognized status on a university campus).

To get his answers the Capital Times reporter buttonholed students on the campus of the University of Wisconsin.

Twenty four students were asked the question. Eighteen of the 24 interviewed said they backed the policy of allowing controversial political groups at the university. Only six expressed outright opposition to the policy or had doubts about its correctness.

Following are excerpts from some of the replies:

ARTHUR HILLMAN: College students should have the opportunity to air all ideas, whether political or not.

JOHN GLIDDEN: A liberal criterion in campus activities is conducive to the well rounded education which is the university's primary objective.

EDITH MARKS: In condemning controversial organizations on the campus, the University would be failing to hold up our American heritage. I feel that any institution of higher learning has a certain obligation to society, that of turning out well integrated persons who have an understanding and respect for others. Any organization, however, which advocates the overthrow of our government and its principles should be condemned.

PETE NELSON: There should be an opportunity for complete presentation of all the facts pertaining to the many and various political issues that are being discussed these days.

DAN WEISS: Subversive organizations have no place in a state supported institution.

EDWARD McTAVISH: Freedom of expression is one of our rights which must be carefully guarded.

SUSAN RINGLER: The University has a good basic idea in allowing student political groups on the campus. Subversive organizations should be watched very carefully, however, and curbed if necessary. One such organization can label the whole University as being too liberal.

MARILYN RUSNAK: Both sides of questions should be presented in order to promote controversial questions. It is only by hearing or reading all the conflicting facts and ideas on a particular issue that a person can make up his own mind on the matter.

CAROL COHN: The Bill of Rights guarantees freedom of speech to every citizen and I don't feel that the University should do anything to hamper or limit that freedom.



BARBARA DONALD: Freedom of speech is guaranteed to everyone by the Constitution and it shouldn't be curbed at a university or anywhere else.

WILLIAM GRINKER: Radical elements should be outlawed by the Board of Regents.

VICTOR TEMPKIN: No matter in which direction a group leans, its right to place its ideas in a free world must be preserved.

GAIL SUSSBAN: The activities of subversive groups should be curbed.

CAROL LADEN: If some of the radical elements were removed from our campus make-up, it would leave the University of Wisconsin much less susceptible to outside criticism.

AVERY JOHNSON: The existence of controversial political groups on the campus is a benefit for the students.

ISODORE SILVER: One purpose of a university is to encourage the examination of all ideas regardless of their current popularity. The University of Wisconsin has shown by its toleration of these controversial organizations

'Stars of Ballet' Stanley Revival

The Stanley Theatre is reviving the popular ballet film 'Stars of the Russian Ballet' all this week. The ballets include Swan Lake, Fountain of Bakhchisarei and Flames of Paris.

Heading the cast are the renowned ballerinas Galina Ulanova, Natalie Dudinskaya and Moia Plisetskaya. The combined Corps de Ballet of the Bolshoi Opera and Leningrad State Opera are to be seen in the show. Also on the program is a dance festival featuring the outstanding folk-dance groups of the various Soviet republics.

Following the current show, the Stanley will premiere 'The Boys from Leningrad,' a new Soviet musical comedy in color. It's about the trials and tribulations of a Leningrad soccer team as they travel by boat from Leningrad to Odessa. The music is by Isaac Dunayesky.

New Labor Fact Book Out in May

Labor Fact Book 12, prepared by Labor Research Association, will be issued in May by International Publishers. This volume, in compact form, covers the many significant developments of the past two years, arranged for easy reference.

The only work of its kind in the U. S., the Labor Fact Book series has been appearing biennially. They have brought to trade unionists, students, community leaders, and thousands of alert and active people, a wide variety of material on labor and economic conditions.

The book is not a humdrum collection of facts. Its vital data are imbued with meaning, figuring heavily in the lives of the people. It is a storehouse of important material, emphasizing intelligent

social action, and interpreting economic and social factors in a sharp and incisive manner.

Labor Fact Book 12 literally deals with hundreds of topics. The chapters include: Economic Trends (a full economic review of the last two years); Labor and Social Conditions (including a part on Automation); Trade Unions in the U. S.; Labor Relations and Strikes; Farm Facts and Trends; Political Trends (facts on the 83rd Congress, elections in 1953 and 1954, including a section on Negroes in public office, etc.); and Labor Abroad.

Featured is a long chapter on civil rights, their suppression and the fight wages nationally for democratic rights. Also, of particular interest in this book is a part dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency.

that it is maintaining its long traditional of academic freedom.

JEAN ROEMER: Our whole way of life, and system of government are founded on controversial opinions. If these opinions are not allowed to grow without restriction a vicious one-party government might result.

MURRAY HUMPHREY: If a great university denies the right of free inquiry it will soon lack the minds which make a university great.

NEIL HIMMELFARB: Universities need an atmosphere of free speech and opinion. As soon as a university's administration clamps down on various political groups, the atmosphere changes, and students grow afraid of their own thoughts.

KATHY SHANK: In a university where you have a conglomeration of all sorts of people, you are going to find all sorts of ideas. If the school places restrictions on these people's thoughts and opinions, it is failing to preserve one of our basic freedoms.

CHARLES DOSKOW: Whatever disadvantages may be caused by the presence of disruptive forces, the dangers that might arise from their suppression would be even greater.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

News, sports (2) 6 p.m.
Sherlock Holmes and Secret Weapon (2) 6:15
Sports (13) 7
Weather-Carol Reed (2) 7:25
Doug Edwards, news (2) 7:30
Movie: Macbeth with Orson Welles (9) 7:30 & 10
Sid Caesar (4) 8
Trotting (13) 8:30
I Love Lucy (2) 9
Medic (4) 9
Robert Montgomery Presents (4) 9:30

Studio One: Mr. Brimmer Did It—Mystery (2) 10
Eddie Cantor (7) 10
Play: Life, Liberty & Orrin Dooley (7) 11

RADIO
News, WOR, WRCA, WCBS 6 p.m.
John Vandercook, news WABC 7
Edward Murrow, news WCBS 7:45
Telephone Hour WRCA 9
Spotlight Story—Brian Aherne WOR 9:15
Bing Crosby WCBS 9:15

MOVIES
Marty, Sutton
One Summer of Happiness, (Swedish) Little Carnegie
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th St. Guild.
Class Slipper, Music-Hall
Wages of Fear (French), Paris
Aida (Italian), World
Stars of Russian Ballet (revival) 39 Steps & Pygmalion (British), Beverly. Throguh Tuesday.

Ugetsu (Japanese) Beckman. Through Friday
Dial M For Murder & Viva Zapata, Translux 72nd St. Also at Greenwich, through Tuesday.
Three Cases of Murder (British), Apollo.

DRAMA
Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden
Juno and Paycock, Greenwich Mews.
Chekhov's Three Sisters, 4th St. Theatre, 83 E. 4 (near 2nd Ave.)
Bus Stop, Music Box Theatre
Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden
Shaw's You Can Never Tell, Provincetown Playhouse, Fri-Sat-Sun.
Finian's Rainbow, Hudson Guild Community House, 436 W. 27 St. Fri-Sat.
Ibsen's Ghosts, Royal Playhouse, 62 E. 4. Tues. through Sun.

Shakespeare Theatre Makes Seven Awards

The American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy which is to be a permanent Shakespeare theatre in this country will open its doors to the public in Stratford, Conn. on Tuesday evening, July 12.

The opening bill will consist of 'Julius Caesar' and 'The Tempest.' These two plays will be presented during the eight-week season of the Festival, it was announced over the week-end by Lincoln Kirstein, member of the group's board of trustee's.

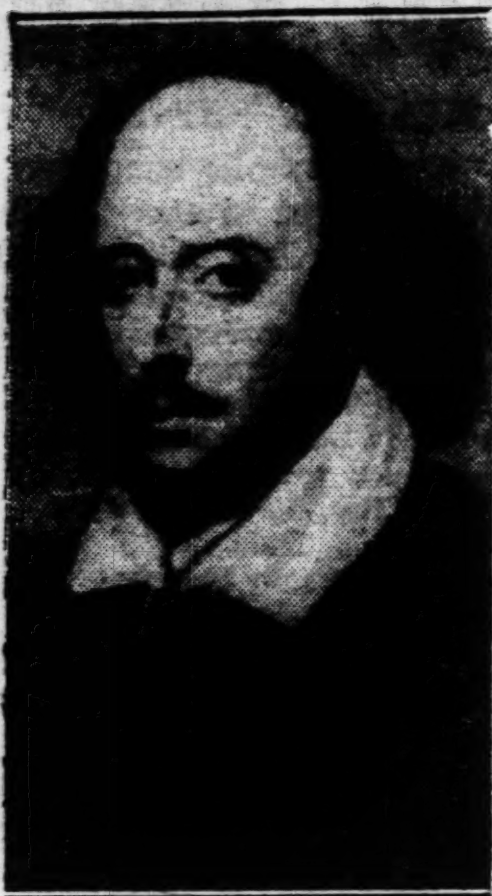
The Shakespeare Theatre and Academy also announced they were giving seven awards to individuals and groups for their contributions during the past season to Shakespeare and the Elizabethan theatre.

The recipients of the bronze medallions with a bas relief of Shakespeare and appropriate engraving were the following:

ANTIOCH COLLEGE: For continued service to the works of Shakespeare by its annual presentation of a summer festival on the University level.

DR. FRANK BAXTER, Professor of English at the University of Southern California: For his Columbia Broadcasting System television program on the times and works of the Bard.

THE SHAKESPEARE ASSO-



William Shakespeare

CIATION OF AMERICA, Inc.: For its 'most excellent publication, the Shakespeare Quarterly.

JACK LANDAU AND THE PHOENIX THEATRE: For their experimental production of 'The White Devil,' the John Webster 17th century thriller that was done for two performances.

HELGE KOKERITZ AND CHARLES TYLER PROUTY, PROFESSORS OF ENGLISH AT YALE UNIVERSITY: For their contribution to the publication of a new facsimile of the Shakespeare First Folio edition of 1623, which was made available to thousands of people at low prices.

JUDITH ANDERSON: For her performance of Lady Macbeth in the Hallmark Television production of 'Macbeth.'

TOM PATTERSON, director of the Stratford Shakespeare Festival of Canada: For his personal accomplishments toward founding the Canadian venture.

An Event in Violin-Piano Sonata Playing

Angel Records is now offering the first recorded examples to reach here of the celebrated Russian violinist David Oistrakh and the Swedish pianist Vladimir Yampolsky playing violin-piano sonatas.

The two artists are heard playing the A major of Cesar Franck and the D minor of Karol Szymanowski, the Polish composer.

The Oistrakh-Yampolsky team plays with an exquisite unity suggestive of one man playing one instrument rather than two playing two.

The repertoire hardly startles, yet it is very pleasant to have a high fidelity recording at Tchaikovsky's violin concerto played by Jascha Heifetz, with the Philadelphia orchestra under Susskind (RCA Victor); and of Prokofiev's D major concerto and Lalo's Symphonie Espagnole played by Nathan Millstein, with the St. Louis Symphony under Goldschmann (Capitol); and of Mendelssohn's E minor concerto and the Tchaikovsky concerto again played by Zino Francescatti with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony under Mitropoulos (Columbia).

The fidelity isn't as high in Artur Schnabel's recordings of the five Beethoven piano concertos, (plus the Eroica variations), but bearing them again after years persuades you that the musical fidelity—the faithful and complete statement of the essence of a particular body of music by a particular performer—couldn't be higher. RCA Victor has collected the old recordings, "cleaned" them up electronically quite well, and reissued them in an album in its "collectors' series."—D. S.

SPORT TOPICS Ask How About Judo?

Dear Lester Rodney,

1. By all means let "Flint Friend" have a portion of On The Scoreboard one day a week. And may he take the initiative in sparking the campaign himself against jimcrow in horse racing. As the weeks and months go by, others will write in who are also in the know, and in a position to DO a little. We may well hope to see at least the STIRRINGS of a real movement in a year or so as a direct result.

2. Are any readers in a position to contribute a couple of hundred words once a week on JUDO? A couple of hundred words once a week is a tiny number, and the further enrichment of your fine column would be great. Although not a mass sport in audience participation, the organization of Judo Clubs is much vaster than most persons realize. It is also on the increase.

But here is what is (sports-wise) particularly important about it—it is a fantastically scientific athletic contest. Strength and physique, though of use in it, are secondary—it's primarily a competition of split-second movements, offensive and defensive, to which boxing and wrestling don't begin

May Add Judo To Olympics

Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, said that judo wrestling might be added to the 1956 Olympic program since there was growing interest in it in many countries, including the U. S.

to compare in the knowledge and pure skill of execution required. Nor in magnitude of effects which can be produced by a flick of the wrist, trunk, or limbs. (As to the intrinsic potential wealth of the action, I've heard there are a couple of hundred different throws, hold, or falls.)

There is an international judo organization, with a hierarchy of "belt-holders" of different "degrees." Who and of what nationalities, and of what "degrees" are the leading "belt-holders" at present? (I understand that there is no belt-holder at present in the highest two or three of the 10 black-belt degrees.) When and where is the next international tournament or match? What of judo in the USSR, and the New Democracies, and are they represented in the international organization? Is there anything new in throws and holds developed by champion belt-holders? And so on. Perhaps there are readers of your column who could furnish a few exhilarating and novel paragraphs.

3. Just an encomium. What makes your column particularly good is (along with the frequent reader-participation) the fact that it's always a FIGHTING column. It's really "made," in my opinion, not by your splendid knowledge of your business, but by your constant unabashed communication of social anger, irony, sarcasm, human sympathy, and class struggle.

W.R.

With that, perhaps I can add this mild criticism—it seemed sort of dumb of you, as a sports-columnist, to give the impression that you didn't know and weren't interested in acquainting yourself with even the RULES of chess.

Thanks, W.R., for your interesting remarks on judo and for your kind words, but I'm afraid I'll have to add to the "impression" of ignorance by saying I know as much about judo as about chess, though I sure enjoyed the way Spencer Tracy with only one arm handled that bad guy in "Bad Day at Black Rock." Will try to find out about international tournaments. . . . L.R.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

And Those 'Football' Stars

THERE'S BEEN SOME talk about poor attendance in Brooklyn. Some 9,000 turned out on Wednesday night for the 9th straight victory over the Phils, and less than 4,000 the following afternoon to see the Dodgers beat the record against Robin Roberts.

Wednesday night, however, was very chilly, and Thursday cloudy and doubtful, and there was a full house on sunny Saturday to see the Giants. Yet there is no doubt that the crowds ain't what they used to be; and this didn't start just this year, nor is it confined to Brooklyn. Three big league franchises have died and been switched in the last few years, remember, and Milwaukee doesn't televise any games, which helps account for its high attendance (and even that appears to be levelling off somewhat). The golden goose of new interest in a city like Kansas City may be killed off faster than usual by the incredible short sightedness, cupidity and stupidity of the moguls, who cling to their "property right" to send major league pitchers like Dave Hoskins back to the minors while on Saturday 18,000 at Kansas City watched the pitcherless A's lose 29-6.

Television unquestionably has cut into big league attendance, as well as put the minors on the skids. I know that much as I prefer the real game to the camera-imprisoned TV version, if I were just a fan last Wednesday night as the evening came on so chill, I would have changed my mind and said I'd take this one at home in comfort, for free.

There are other factors besides TV, such as the shrinking of that post-war loose cash in the pocket. I think there's a combination of factors at work. If the weather isn't too good and money is tighter than it used to be AND you can see SOMETHING on television . . . well, doesn't it add up to explain those midweek "crowds"? Certainly you can't explain it by saying there is no interest in the Dodgers, not if you just keep your ears open in this town these days!

Interestingly, here is a letter on the attendance topic from a Brooklyn fan who DOESN'T own a TV set, and thus focuses on the important other factors.

★

About That Brooklyn Attendance . . .

Dear Lester:

It's true that people find it "easier" to watch baseball on television. It's even true that you can get details of the plays better, often, than you can in the stands. But so what? These things wouldn't explain why so many people stay away from the major and minor league ball parks even if everybody had a television set. Which everybody has not.

Remember when you could get into the bleachers for a quarter? There are people today who will tell you that a buck today doesn't mean as much as a quarter did then, but I don't believe it.

Our family went to three ball games last year, and we don't have TV. If we didn't have to use Saturdays and Sundays to get in the groceries and clean the house we might have gone more often. Still, it costs us \$4.50 for the family to go and sit in the bleachers at Ebbets Field. Then you want to get something for the kids to eat. Ice cream and hot dogs are also three times as high as they used to be. So is bus fare. It costs us \$1.20 each way to get there. Put it all together, and man, that's money. Speaking of money, will enclose one dollar.

Also, there's the question of how people make what is called a living these days. In our neighborhood, you don't find many cases of a family living off the proceeds of a forty-hour week. Maybe one person makes overtime, at least 8 hours a week. I know of a guy working 20 hours on overtime. Otherwise, he may have a "side job," working about 20 hours a week. Or—there's more than one person in the family working.

Now, those working on a production line, as you saw in Detroit and wrote about so fine, work under twenty times the tension they used to. You get too tired to want to get into crowds at the end of the day—or even weekends. And don't ever think that speed-up is exclusive to the production line. It begins there but it carries over into offices, retail stores, and also transport (remember when buses had conductors?)

It's not just baseball, you know. It's hard to get people to go anywhere these days. They don't go so much to union meetings too, also movies, as they used to. It's not that television is so great. It's just that we're all so tired.

Yours truly,

J. M. RIDGEWOOD.

P. S.—Have you read the little baseball novel, "The Only Game in Town" by Charles Einstein . . . it's a 25¢-er around on the stands now, kind of nice. Part of the story is cheapened, but it covers minor-league, very minor, with lots of interest. (Ed Note—No I haven't. Will look for it and read it. Thanks very much for writing your interesting letter and for the dollar.)

HAVE TO JOIN lipless Leo Durocher and say "no comment" on Saturday's football doubleheader at Ebbets Field. Wasn't there. I DO know that Robinson and Dark know how to throw those blocks—UCLA and LSU halfbacks.

Chewing around the press reports, might say that IF Leo had the Giant pitcher throwing real close to the highriding Dodgers as a tactic, Robinson's deliberate bunt to draw the pitcher into line of collision, while deplorable, WOULD be the bread and butter answering tactic which would tend to improve the pitcher's subsequent control. These two teams play hard.

Anyhow, excuse me now while I get out of this office and over to see the rubber game so there'll be something a little more first hand about the Dodgers and Giants in this space tomorrow.

Family Piano Is Staging Comeback

CHICAGO.—The family piano is staging its biggest comeback since radio started pushing the instrument out of the American living room in 1927, according to Lloyd Cousins, director of music at the National College of Education in Evanston.

"For one thing," Cousins said, "people are becoming tired of the canned music of the juke boxes, radio and other devices.

"They feel a need to make their own music, and they want their children to be able to express themselves musically."

As evidence of the renewed interest in "do it yourself" music, he pointed to the fact that one piano firm (W. W. Kimball) is breaking ground for a new 200,000-square-foot factory here to handle its booming business.

Cousins is convinced that Liberate is a big help to the piano industry, too.

"People watch him play on the TV screen and decide that they can do it, too," he explained.

Even the kids are showing a willingness to set aside their baseball bats and dolls each day to practice piano.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

MODERN SALAD BOWLS — 10" x 6" — \$17.95, 12" x 6" — \$22.50, Ebony and Mahogany, Spec. 50% off. Standard Brands Dept., 145 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819. 1 hour free parking or 2 tokens.

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See Sobell Chance in Informer Expose

The effect of granting new trials to two Communist leaders because of the government's perjured testimony against them was pictured Saturday as throwing further doubt on all Department of Justice stoolpigeon witnesses, by speakers at a conference on the Morton Sobell case.

Author John Wexley, whose book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," is to be published in May, alluded to Judge Edward J. Dimock's decision at a working conference of 120 men and women in the Great Northern Hotel.

It threw into new relief, he said, the exposure in his forthcoming book of the months David Greenglass and Harry Gold spent as bunkmates in the

11th floor of the Tombs, "the floor which known as 'singers' heaven'."

Cohn was an assistant prosecutor in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, and closely associated with Greenglass in preparation of the stoolpigeon's testimony.

The new revelations on Elizabeth Bentley, brought out by Byron N. Scott, attorney for William H. Taylor, attacked as a member of a "Communist spy ring" by Miss Bentley, required added footnotes to his chapter on Miss Bentley, "The Ubiquitous Lady," said Wexley. Scott showed 37 discrepancies in Miss Bentley's testimony over the recent years. Miss Bentley, who knew neither the Rosenbergs nor Sobell, testified as an "expert" in

their trial.

Prof. Ephraim Cross, present the main report on progress for the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, cited Dr. Harold C. Urey's recent statement in Chicago that without a reversal of the Rosenberg-Sobell verdict, "on justice is possible at all."

The Rosenberg-Sobell case today haunts the equilibrium of all who directly or indirectly participated in its frauds and cruelties, the report brought out. Likewise, he said, "wherever men and women are in prison today solely for social, economic or political non-conformity, their hope lies in an exposure of the Rosenberg-Sobell case, for that is a key to all undeserved prison doors."

Union Spurs Drive For Third Ave. 'El'

By HERBERT SIGNER

A mass public campaign to join the Transport Workers Union fight to save the Third Ave. El was urged Saturday by State Sen. Alfred Santangelo. Santangelo spoke at

petrated on the people by Big Business."

A protest rally is scheduled for tonight (Monday) at the Concourse Plaza in the Bronx, under the auspices of the Bronx Citizens Transit Committee. TWU leaders will appear on television tomorrow, 9 to 9:30 p.m., on Channel 5. A city-wide mass conference of delegates from unions, groups, churches, civic, fraternal, and community groups, is to be organized. A mass campaign of postcards and delegations addressed to Mayor Wagner has been launched.

A resolution sponsored by Sen. Santangelo and passed by the State Legislature calls on N.Y. City to keep the El going until at least February 1956. The present lame-duck Transit Authority has ignored this resolution, which would give the new TA coming into being July 1 the opportunity to conduct its own investigation.

Before the rally started, 200 TWU members, most of them workers on the El for many years, marched between Third Ave. and Lexington Ave. on 116 St., carrying placards with "Save the El" slogans.

Radford in Secret Parley With Chiang

TAIPEI, April 24.—Adm. Arthur Radford, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, met with Chiang "for an exchange of secret talks on the Formosa crisis. Radford and Walter Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State, met with Chiang "for an exchange of views concerning problems relating to the implementation of the Sino-American Defense Treaty."

BRONX AFFAIR TO HONOR MINDEL

An affair to honor Jacob Mindel, Marxist scholar and Smith Act victim, will be held this Saturday night at 683 Allerton Ave., the Bronx, off White Plains Road, it was announced yesterday by the Bronx Committee for Freedom of Political Prisoners. Simon Gerson will be the speaker.

The affair will include a buffet supper.

On the entertainment program will be Ingrid Rypinsky, soprano.

The event will launch a campaign for parole for Mindel, who is 70 and ill.

Trachtenberg, Charney Freed

(Continued from Page 1) the veteran publisher a banquet of flowers, while the men and women surrounded him to kiss and embrace him. He was natty in a brown herringbone suit which the authorities in the Springfield, Mo., prison had had made to his order Friday night.

"Naturally," he said, "I was elated over the decision, for it represented a victory for the nation's people as a whole."

Trachtenberg because of prison regulations, was minus his bushy mustache, which he has worn since shortly following his student days at Yale.

A similar scene of greeting was enacted at the Greyhound Bus terminal an hour earlier when Charney, 50, arrived from the federal prison at Lewisburg. Among those present to greet him were his wife, Hattie, and his two children, Ruth, 12, and Billy, 9. Charney was clad in a makeshift outfit of trousers and field jacket, assembled by prison authorities on short notice Friday night.

"It's wonderful!" exclaimed Charney. And later in a calmer

tone he thought out loud: "This could be a turning point in the fight against the informer system. After all, the cases against all Smith Act defendants is based upon what lying informers testified. Why not go after all of them?"

The Communist Party's statement, contained along the same line. It read:

"A really searching inquiry by a fearless Senate committee would prove equally the falsity of the other witnesses. It would help cleanse the political atmosphere of the smog of McCarthyism—a deadly poison used against all who speak for peace and democracy, whether they be Communists, labor leaders, New Deal Democrats or liberal Republicans."

In the same vein, the Civil Rights Congress, in a statement issued by its secretary, William L. Patterson, declared in part:

"Judge Dimock's decision, granting Alexander Trachtenberg and George Blake Charney a new trial because of Matusow's admissions that he lied and helped the Department of Justice to frame them, is a people's victory for due process and against the use of informers in political trials. This proves that convictions in political trials are impossible without the lies manufactured by stoolpigeons and the Department of Justice."

Defense attorneys made no comment when asked what further steps would be taken to free the other 11 defendants in whose trial Matusow testified. However, it is understood further steps have been considered.

Trachtenberg and Charney will both report today or tomorrow to sign their bond. Bond of \$5,000 each has been posted for them by Miss Grace Hutchins, of New York City.

CAROUSELS FOR MAY DAY

A special children's program will start 4:30 p.m. at Union Square at the May Day rally this Friday. Free carousel rides will be offered for the kiddies, and peace balloons for all, and a children's hootenanny put on by People's Artists!

The Provisional Workers and People's Committee for May Day, 1955 announces that from 4:30 to 5 p.m. the kids take over May Day at the Square—and starting promptly at 5 o'clock, the heart of labor's giant Peace Rally gets rolling. Speakers from every walk of life—as well as rank and file trade union leaders from AFL, CIO and Independent unions—will then address the rally to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of FDR's passing, and the 70th Anniversary of American labor's own May Day.

Rein told the jury.

The only motivation of the government witnesses, he said, was that they "wanted a job and wanted to make a little money."

The Scales case was the main topic of conversation here over the weekend. Many persons here are expressing their opposition to the conviction and long prison term imposed on Scales.

Scales, who was born and raised here, is a popular figure in Greensboro. His family is well-known. His grand uncle was a governor of the state.

A woman came up to this reporter outside the courthouse and asked what happened. When she was told, she said: "That's terrible. It's a shame."

Strongest opposition voiced here against the quick conviction of Scales and the long prison sentence came from the young women college students who attended every session of the trial. Several of them were choking back tears as the marshal led Scales from the courtroom to a cell.

The students gathered around Rein expressing their sympathy and congratulating him for his conduct of the defense. They declared the government had been "harsh" and "unfair" in its prosecution of the case, and said prosecutor Stanley was "beyond human decency and legal ethics" by playing on prejudices of the jury in his summary.

See Key Vote Today On Trade Program

WASHINGTON, April 24.—President Eisenhower's bid for a more liberal foreign trade program faces a key vote in the Senate finance committee tomorrow. Neither side was ready to claim victory or concede defeat.

The crucial vote will be on an amendment by Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D-W Va) to limit oil imports to 10 percent of the domestic demand in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Ask Funds for Scales Appeal

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, declared yesterday that the "rush trial of Junius Scales demonstrates the attempt of the Justice Department to speed up its destruction of constitutional liberties."

"This," Patterson said, "is happening in the South where government agencies have never over-concerned about individual rights, particularly as regards Negroes and those who fight for Negro rights." He termed the conviction and

judge to deny bail in a Smith Act case on appeal," Rein declared. He pointed out this was a "new case" involving the membership provision of the Smith Act and that there were "substantial questions of law on the constitutional-ity of the statute" involved in the appeal.

U. S. attorney Edwin Stanley vigorously opposed granting bail. The judge was not moved by Rein's argument that Judge Sullivan in Chicago continued Claude Lightfoot on bail in a similar case. He told Rein he "had leave" to apply any judge of the U. S. Appeals Court on the bail issue. Rein said he would.

Both Lightfoot and Scales were tried in test cases under the membership clause of the Smith Act. Earlier Smith Act cases involved charges of "conspiracy" to teach and advocate "violent overthrow."

Prosecutor Stanley and assistant prosecutor Robert L. Gavin pulled out all stops in making McCarthyite summaries to jury. There were anti-Semitic overtones in Stanley's summary when he referred to a distinguished defense witness, Prof. Robert Sonne Cohen, of Wesleyan University, as "Sonny Cohen." He spit out the name.

Cohen had testified that his studies of Marxism revealed no advocacy of force and violence.

Gavin referred to the professor, a non-Communist, as a "self-appointed apologist for the Communist Party."

Stanley walked up and down before the jury shouting and bellowing how Communists "come over here to take over our country then he (Scales) will be the boss marching out in front." He bellowed that the Communists "lie, steal and cheat." He paid no attention to the evidence in the case and demanded that the jury not only convict Scales, but "do it quickly to demonstrate we won't tolerate Communism."

Rein reminded the jury that Prof. Cohen testified as an "objective scholar." Rein spoke softly. He described the three government witnesses—John Lautner, Ralph Clontz and Charles Childs—as informers seeking compensation for stories they manufactured on the witness stand.

PUSH-BUTTON EVIDENCE

Rein brought laughter from the courtroom crowd, composed mostly of students of Greensboro College and the Women's College of the University of North Carolina, when he said all the government had to do to get the desired testimony from Clontz was a "push a button and out comes force and violence."

He declared both Clontz and Childs were students when they began supplying information to the FBI and were getting paid for it.

"It is apparently the fashion now to work your way through school by working for the FBI,"

Junius Scales to Appeal

(Continued from Page 1) himself advocated "violent overthrow."

A jury of three women and nine men returned the verdict in one hour and 25 minutes.

Judge Bryan's sentence was the heaviest ever levied against a Smith Act victim.

"I am innocent of the charge in this case," Scales told the court. "Marxism-Leninism cannot be tried in court."

He compared his trial here to "Medieval heresy trials" on the middle ages, and denounced the lies that "poured from the witness stand" against him by paid professional informers.

"The democratic way," he told Judge Bryan, "would be to air the ideas of the Communist Party on the public platform. I would not belong to an organization advocating force and violence. It is foreign to my upbringing and everything I believe. . . . I am proud of my party and its program."

When jury foreman Paul C. Edgerton announced the verdict, Scales declared:

"My party has never advocated force and violence. The current activities of my party are devoted especially toward avoiding force and violence involved in a atomic war on Formosa or anywhere else. My attorney, Mr. Rein, has conducted a magnificent case, and a case in which I will ultimately be cleared."

A "TRIAL OF IDEAS"

Rein told the court he would appeal the case. He said the trial was "basically a trial of ideas," cited the good character of the defendant and his honorable service in the Army, and asked he be continued in the \$35,000 cash bond posted by his mother, Mrs. A. M. Scales of Greensboro.

Mrs. Scales sat behind her son as sentence was passed and accompanied him to the courthouse prison cage when he was led out by deputy U. S. marshals after the court denied bail.

Scales was taken to the Forsyth County Jail in Winston-Salem. His mother and his lawyer went there by car to visit him.

Rein said he would go to a judge of the Fourth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals to ask that Scales be freed on bail pending appeal.

"Your honor will be the first

What's On?

Coming

1943-1955, 12th YEAR commemoration of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Isl. Ave. Sun. eve, May 1, 8 p.m. Brighton Chorus—Maurice Rauch, Cond. Speakers: Lester Bluckstein, Abraham Bick. Adm. 75c.

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